GRINEV, E.I.; PARENCHIK, R.I.

Coefficient of the roughness of drain pipes. Vop. gidr. no. 12:49-60 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

S/145/62/000/005/001/008
D262/D308

AUTHOR: Parenchuk, S. V., Chief Designer

TITLE: Free piston gas generators for an automatically operated 1200 HP gas turbine power unit for river craft

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1962, 18-20

TEXT: A free piston gas generator being designed by the Berislav Machine Construction Plant is described in general terms. The experimental generator, originally designed by the TsNII MPS and the Leninskaya Kuznitsa Plant, has been chosen as a prototype. A number of constructional changes are introduced and higher quality materials used in order to reduce the sizes of the components and sub-assemblies, simplify the construction, and improve the performance. The parts affected are: compressor and piston assemblies, stabilizer, fuel pump system (including auto-

Card 1/2

matic regulation of fuel injection), lubrication and piston cooling systems. Also, a number of additional experimental parts and sub-assemblies such as cylinder bushes, piston assemblies, compressor cylinders and synchronizing mechanism gears are to be assembled on the experimental generator and tested. It is stated that, in general, the lack of cooperation between various works, design offices and laboratories considerably hampers the work progress in this field.

ASSOCIATION: Berislavskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod
(Berislav Machine Construction Plant)

PARENICA, Antonin

New industrial industrial use of ultrasound. Tech praca 14 no.12:994-995 D '62.

1. Urad pro patenty a vynalezy.

PARENICA, Antonin

New nonmetallic pipe union. Tech praca 15 no.5:380 My '63.

1. Urad pro patenty a vynalezy.

PARENICA, Antonin

Tipping platform for unloading automobiles and trucks. Tech praca 15 no.7:537 Jl '63.

1. Urad pro patenty a vynalezy.

PARENICA, Antonin

Magnetic thickness gauge. Tech praca 14 no.6:456 Je '62.

1. Urad pro patenty a vynalezy, Praha.

Z/047/62/000/006/001/001
D409/D301

AUTHOR: Pařenica, Ant.

TITLE: Inventions - Magnetic thickness gage

PERIODICAL: Technická práca, no. 6, 1962, 456

TEXT: The article briefly lists magnetic thickness gages type "634" and "635" (ČSSR Patents No. 90 581 and 101 947) produced by the METRA (Measuring Instruments) National Enterprise in Prague. The "634" gage is destined for measuring paint, enamel, and metal-coating thicknesses from 10 - 500 μ, the "635" gage for measuring nickel, and nickel-combination coating thicknesses from 2 - 100 μ. In case nickel-copper coatings are measured, the thickness of copper layer must be known. Both instruments are pencil type and suitable for serial, mass, and piecemeal production check measurings. The measuring accuracy is ± 10 %. They resist all common environmental influences; however, their stability can be affected by strong magnetic fields and by temperatures above 50° C. The magnetic thickness gages

Card 1/2

Inventions - Magnetic thickness gage

Z/047/62/000/006/001/001
D409/D301

are delivered together with an instruction booklet and a calibration chart. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Úřad pro patenty a vynálezy, Praha (Patents and Inventions Office, Prague)

Card 2/2

SMIRNOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; PARFEN'KOV, A., redaktor; LIL'YE, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Ornamental brick facings.] Profil'nyi kirpich. [Moskva] Mo - skovskii rabichii, 1955. 62 p. (MLRA 9:1)
(Bricks)

PAREN'KOV, A., redaktor; IGNAT'YEVA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Construction brigades on collective farms; a collection of articles] Stroitel'nye brigady v kolkhozakh; sbornik statei. [Moskva] Moskovskii rabochii, 1956. 149 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Construction industry) (Collective farms)

BORISOV, Yu.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KORNEV, V.K., inzh.; PUSHKASH, I.I., inzh.; YANTSEN, B.D., inzh.; PAREN'KOV, A.Ye.; ZAVARNITSYN, D.A.

Using liquid fuel in blast furnaces of the Nizhniy Tagil metallurgical combine. Stal' 25 no.6:497-503 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat i Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov.

PARENSKIY, A.T.

Improve labor productivity indices in strip mine administrations. Gor. zhur. no.4:13-14 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov, g. Tol'yati, Kuybyshevskoy oblasti.

PARFENIU, Alexandra

Catalog of chromospheric solar eruptions observed during A.G.I. and C.G.I. in Bucharest, July 19, 1958-December 31, 1959. Studii astron seismol 8 no.2:217-237 '63.

PAREPEANU, G.

Hydraulic gypsum; tests eith plastic mortar. p. 121.
(Industria Constructiilor Si A Materialelor De Constructii, No. 2, 1957
Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

PAREPEANU, G.

Cement from improved anhydrite. p. 108.
(INDUSTRIA CONSTRUCTIILOR SI A MATERIALZOR DE CONSTRUCTII. RUMANIA. Vol. 7, no. 2, Feb. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

PAREPEANU, Gh.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete. I-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 5425

Author : Parepeanu Gh.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Hydraulic Gypsum. Experiments with Plastic Mortars.

Orig Pub : Ind. construcillor si mater. constr., 1957, No 2, 121-123.

Abstract : Laboratory experiments have shown that addition of varying amounts of lime and trass to building gypsum imparts hydraulic properties to the latter. Mechanical tests of specimen-cubes with sides of 7.07 cm, made from a mixture consist-

Card : 1/2

DAROVICH, B.Z.,kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.; PARETSKAYA, F.L.,(Leningrad)

Aneurysm of the right auricle. Klin. med., 34 no.2:78-80 F '56
(MLRA 9:6)

(ANEURYSM
heart, right auricle, clin. aspects & pathol.)
(HEART, aneurysm
right auricle, clin. aspects & pathol.)

DANOVICH, B.Z., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.; PARETSKAYA, F.L., (Leningrad)

Aneurysm of the right auricle. Klin. med., 34 no.2:78-80 F '56
(MLRA 9:6)

(ANEURYSM
heart, right auricle, clin. aspects & pathol.)
(HEART, aneurysm
right auricle, clin. aspects & pathol.)

PARETSKAYA, M. S.

"Concerning the Study, Diagnosis, and Clinical Treatment of Human Trichocephaliasis." Sub 29 Dec 47, All-Union Inst of Helminthology imeni Academician K. I. Skryabin

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

PARETSKAYA, M. S.

Paretskaya, M. S. - "Toward a study of the diagnosis and clinical treatment of trichocephaliasis in man", (Thesis of a candidate's dissertation), Trudy Gel'mintol. laboratorii (akad. nauk SSSR), Vol. 11, 1949, p. 233-35.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

PARETSKAYA, R.M.*

S/776/62/000/025/014/025

AUTHORS: Krasnopevtseva, T. V., Paretskaya, R. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the physical properties of alloys with an elevated Chromium content.

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov. no. 25. Moscow, 1962. Pretsizionnyye splavy. pp. 214-226.

TEXT: The paper describes the results of an experimental investigation of some physical chemical properties of a number of high-Cr alloys. The objective of the investigation was the possible identification of Cr-based precision alloys. The investigation comprised a number of alloys of the systems: Cr-Co (10-30% Co), Cr-Mn (10-40% Mn), Cr-Ni (30-47.5% Cr), Cr-Co-Fe (10-20% Co and 10-20% Fe), Cr-Mn-Fe (10-20% Mn and 10-25% Fe), and Cr-Ni-Mo(W) (30-47.5% Cr and up to 10% Mo (W)). The study of the physical properties of Cr alloys has at all times been impeded by their excessive brittleness, both at elevated and at room T, which rendered the making of the needed specimens by deformation methods very difficult. The selection of the alloys for the investigation was made from existing phase diagrams under the premise that the selection be made from large areas of the phase

Card 1/2

* corrected to agree with MIRA transliteration (MIRA 15:6)

diagrams showing single-phase solid solutions, since deformable alloys with suitable physical properties lie precisely within the regions of solid solutions or are subject to dispersion hardening. The exact composition of the alloys investigated and the heating temperature prior to forging are shown in a full-page table. Another full-page table shows the dependence of the ultimate tensile strength and the ductility of the various alloys on the heat treatment used. The dependence of the hardness of the alloys on both the T and the duration of the anneal are portrayed graphically, and the various microstructures attained are shown in illustrative photographs. It is found that hot deformation (forging) is practicable for the following high-Cr alloys which had previously been regarded as nondeformable: Cr-Co with 70-80% Cr; Cr-Co-Fe with 70-80% Cr, 10-20% Co, and 10-20% Fe; Cr-Mn-Fe with 60% Cr, 20% Mn, and 20% Fe. Alloys of the systems Cr-Ni, Cr-Ni-W, and Cr-Ni-Mo with 42-47.5% Cr and up to 5-6% W or Mo appear to be dispersion-hardening. The mechanical properties of some of these alloys after quench or cold working (with anneal) come close to the mechanical properties of the corrosion-resistant spring alloy Н36ХТЮ (N36KhTU) and, in view of their nonmagnetic and corrosion-resistant qualities, could well be utilized for elastic elements in instruments and elsewhere. There are 9 figures, 3 tables, and 4 references (1 Russian-language Soviet and 3 English-language, of which 1 in Russian translation).

Paretskaya, R.M.

T.V. Krasnopevtseva, R.M. Paretskaya. Chromium-base precision alloys.

Title: Seminar on refractory metals, compounds, and alloys (Kiev, April 1963).

Source: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 3, 1963, 266-267

ACC NR: AP6029012 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0010/0010

INVENTOR: Kaufman, M. Sh.; Aleshin, V. A.; Pridin, G. M.; Goncharov, V. P.; Paretskiy, M. I.; Sirotinskiy, B. S.; Soloveychik, P. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for producing tubes with a wall thickness which varies with length. Class 7, No. 183696

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 10

TOPIC TAGS: metal tube, metal rolling

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing tubes with a wall thickness which varies with length. The method consists of varying the distance between the rollers or moving the mandrel during rolling. This method is used on cold rolling pipe mills. A tube with varying wall thickness is used instead of the blank. The thickness of the wall of this tube varies according to a law corresponding to that of the finished product. This is done in order to reduce metal pressure on the rollers and to ensure the production of tubes with a significant difference in wall thickness without cracking.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 13Jul64

Card 1/1 UDC; 621.774.3.002.28

BOCHKAREV, L.M.; BYKHOVSKIY, Yu.A.; PARETSKIY, V.M.; CHAKHOTIN, V.S.

Certain physicochemical phenomena in the flame during oxygen-blown smelting of copper sulfide concentrates in suspension. TSvet. met. 38 no.11:67-75 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

BOCHKAREV, L.M.; BYKHOVSKIY, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUPRYAKOV, Yu.P.; KOSTERIN, V.V.; PARETSKIY, V.M.

Pilot plant testing of the smelting of copper sulfide concentrates in suspension with an oxygen blow. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.23:115-126 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MASLOVSKIY, M.F.; VINOGRADOVA, M.A.; ZABEREZHNYY, I.I.; NIKITINA, I.S.; PARETSKIY, V.M.

Fluidized bed drying of dust pulp at the Chimkent Lead Plant. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:367-373 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Chimkent—Lead industry)
(Fluidization)

PARETSKIY, V.M.; EYKHOVSKIY, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOCHKAREV, L.M.

Methods of calculating and the design of charge injection nozzles for furnaces for oxygen-blown suspension smelting. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.25:144-150 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

PARETSKOV, M.

On the "Krasnorechenskiy" State Farm. Sel'. stroi. 15 no.11:14-15 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Proizvoditel' rabot Krasnorechenskogo sovkhoza Khabarovskogo kraya.

(Khabarovsk region--Farm buildings)

PARENIOZ, E.

One of the means of saving veneers and foreign exchange. p. 31.

PRZEMYSL DRZEWNY (Stowarzyszenie i Techników Lesnictwa i Drzewnictwa)
Warszawa, Poland
No. 4, April 1959

Monthly list of East European accession Index (EEAI), LC Vol. 8, no. 11
November 1959
Uncl.

PAREWICZ, R.

"Calculating the Most Suitable Type of Products in Boxmaking Shops." p.13
(PRZEMYSL DRZEWNY Vol. 4, no. 8, Aug. 1953, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

PAWLICH, A.

Trends of the development of the timber industry in the Five-Year [illegible].
PRZEMYSL DRZEWNY, Warszawa, Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1956.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EAI), LC, Vol. 5, No. 12, Dec.

PTA 10

1206 674.23 658.312

Parewicz R. **Continuous System in the Production of Wardrobes.**
„Potokowość produkcji szaf". Przemysł Drzewny. No. 3, 1951, pp 57—61, 4 figs.

The introduction in production of continuous system methods as one of the fundamental tasks of the wood industry. Positive results achieved by plants using continuous system in the production of wardrobes (increased production capacity, work efficiency and rate of utilisation of machines, decreased time standards of manufacture per wardrobe). Examples are given of continuous production organisation together with detailed operation plans, lay-out of complete units for continuous work and of individual bays, as well as weekly and daily working plan diagrams for the plants' own use

PAREYSHVILI, Ye.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PULATOVA, E.Ye., kand.med. nauk; KHEYFETS, Yu.B., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BATIKYAN, I.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SAAKYAN, D.G., starshiy laborant

Changes in some metabolic processes of the blood cells and hemopoietic organs following whole-body X-ray irradiation. Vop. radiobiol. AN ARM. SSR 2:63-74 '61.

Changes in the blood and hemopoietic organs shortly after castration and following whole-body X-ray irradiation. Ibid.:75-88 (MIRA 18:4)

PAREYSHVILI, YE. A., PULATOVA, E. YE., KHEYFETS, YU. B.

"Changes in the Cells of the Blood and Hematogenic Organs During the Action of Ionizing Radiation."

report submitted for the First Conference on the problems of Cyto and Histochemistry, Moscow, 19-21 Dec 1960.

Division of Radiobiology of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, Yerevan.

SAFARYAN, A.A.; PAREYSHVILI, Ye.A.; IZMAYLOVA, Ye.F.

Thrombocyte count in leukemia [with summary in English, p.63]. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 4 no.1:53-54 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi imeni R.O. Yeolyana (dir. K.A. Antonyan) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya ArmSSR.

(LEUKEMIA, blood in, platelet count (Rus))
(BLOOD PLATELETS, count in leukemia (Rus))

PAREYSHVILI, Ye.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Some histochemical changes in leucocytes in an acute radiation sickness. Vop. radiobiol. [AN Arm. SSR] 1:69-77 '60.(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Sektora radiobiologii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(RADIATION SICKNESS)
(LEUCOCYTES)

PAREYSHVILI, Ye.A.; PULATOVA, E.Ye.

Changes in the blood cells and hematopoietic organs in total X-ray irradiation. Med.rad. no.5:67-70 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz sektora radiobiologii AN Armyanskoy SSR (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik K.A. Kyandaryan).
(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (BLOOD CELLS--RADIOGRAPHY)
(HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM--RADIOGRAPHY)

PAREYSHVILI, Ye.A.; OGANDZHANYAN, E.Ye.; KHEYFETS, Yu.B.

Effect of different doses of synestrol on blood formation and viability of irradiated black mice at the line C57. Radiobiologiia 3 no.3:447-452 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Sektor radiobiologii AN ArmSSR, Yerevan, i 1-y Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I.M. Sechenova.

44567

S/739/60/001/000/004/015
E020/E185

27.2400

AUTHOR: Pareyshvili, Ye.A., Senior Scientist

TITLE: Histochemical changes in the leucocytes in acute radiation sickness

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Sektor radiobiologii. Voprosy radiobiologii. v.1, 1960, 69-77

TEXT: Early metabolic disturbances in the leucocytes after X-irradiation were carried out by histochemical methods on 100 white mice which were subjected to a lethal dose of 800 r. The ribo nucleic acid content of the leucocytes as determined by the Brachet method began to fall 10 minutes after irradiation, and after 72 hours the cells had all lost their staining power, except for a very occasional cell which had presumably just been released from the bone marrow. In preparations stained by the Feulgen method to demonstrate deoxyribonnucleic acid some loss of reticulation was noted in the nuclei of the leucocytes 20 minutes after irradiation, and after 3 hours the staining had become diffuse and reduced in intensity. The decline in staining power continued until 72 hours, but deoxyribonucleic acid did not

Card 1/2

disappear completely and some was still present at death. The catalase activity of the neutrophils began to rise 5 minutes after irradiation and fell again after 3 hours. The fat metabolism of the cells was relatively radio-resistant; fat did not begin to accumulate in the cells until after 3 hours, and the changes were not marked until after 12 hours.
There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sektor radiobiologii AN ArmSSR
Radiobiological Section, AS Arm.SSR)

L 11218-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/AMD/ASD--AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3001072 S/0205/63/003/003/0447/0452

AUTHOR: Pareyshvili, Ye. A.; Ogandzhanyan, E. Ye.; Kheyfets, Yu. B.

TITLE: Effect of various doses of synestrol on hematosis and survival of irradiated black mice of strain C sub 57

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 447-452

TOPIC TAGS: synestrol, hematosis, sex hormones, survival

ABSTRACT: The effects of estrogen (synestrol) were investigated as part of a larger study to determine the nature of blood system radiation injuries with administration of sex hormones. Experiments were conducted on sexually mature male and female mice. They were irradiated with a single total dose of 600 r by a RUM-3 and were divided into five groups for different synestrol dosages. Criteria indices were: 1) survival to the 28th day after irradiation, 2) weight change, 3) number of leucocytes and erythrocytes and percentage of hemoglobin. Results show that a single dose of 0.1 cc of a 2% oil solution of synestrol 7 days before irradiation has a beneficial effect on acute radiation sickness and increases survivability from 1.9 to 27.3%, but multiple doses do not have any positive effects. As for the peripheral blood, a preliminary single dose of synestrol does not prevent sharp

Card 1/2

L 11218-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001072

hematosis inhibition the first few days of radiation sickness, but it does result in earlier regeneration of blood elements and restorative processes in the organism which are more intense than in the control group. Multiple doses aggravate the inhibiting action of ionizing radiation in hematosis and retard the onset of the restorative processes. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Sektor radiobiologii AN ArmSSR, Yerevan; 1-y Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I. M. Sechenova (Department of Radiobiology, AN ArmSSR; First Moscow Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Jun62 DATE ACQD: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 006

ch/jw

Card 2/2

PAREYSHVILI, Ye.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MAILYAN, E.S., kand.med.nauk

Effect of decortication on the hemopoiesis in irradiated dogs.
Vop. radiobiol. AN ARM. SSR 2:99-111 '61.
(MIRA 18:4)

PAREYSHVILI, Ye. A.

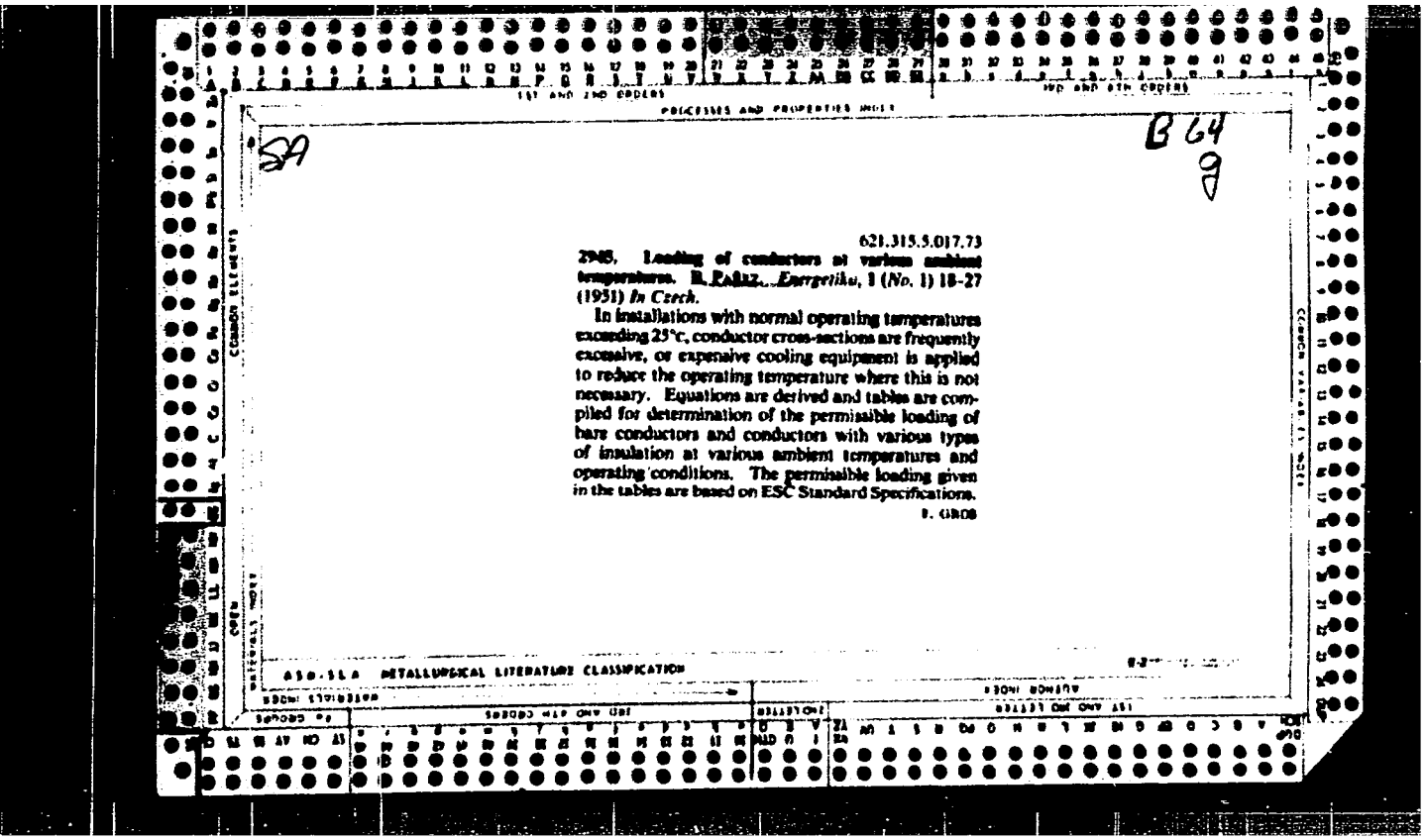
"Changes in the Thrombocytic Apparatus During Malaria." Cand Med Sci, Yerevan State Medical Inst, Yerevan, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556 24 Jun 55

PAREYSKIY, N. N.

M. C. MOLODENSKIY (Dr. of Physics and Mathematics) and N.N.PAREYSKIY: "Elastic Tides and Random Revolutions of the Earth in Connection with its Structure."

SO: Soviet Academy of Science Proceedings, No.6, March Issue 1955; A-40687.



621.315.5.017.73

2985. **Loading of conductors at various ambient temperatures.** B. Pařez. *Energetika*, 1 (*No.* 1) 18-27 (1951) *In Czech.*

In installations with normal operating temperatures exceeding 25°c, conductor cross-sections are frequently excessive, or expensive cooling equipment is applied to reduce the operating temperature where this is not necessary. Equations are derived and tables are compiled for determination of the permissible loading of bare conductors and conductors with various types of insulation at various ambient temperatures and operating conditions. The permissible loading given in the tables are based on ESC Standard Specifications.

P. GROB

PAREZ, B.

New kinds of standards in the Soviet Union. p. 23.

Normalizace. (Urad pro normalizace) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Vol. 7, no. 2, Aug. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

PAREZ, B.

Methods in raw-materials exonomy. p 62

Normalizace. (Urad pro normalizace) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Vol. 7, no. 4, Oct. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, vol. 9, no. 1,
Jan. 1960

Uncl.

PAREZ, B.

Significance and tasks of standardization from the point of view of electrical engineering. P.40 (Nova Technika, Vol.1, no.2, Feb. 1956) Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol.6, no.7, July 1957. Uncl.

PAPEZ, B.

Electric appliances in the household. p.319

ELEKTROTECHNIK. (Ministerstvo strojirentstvi) Praha

Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1955

East European Accessions List Vol. 5 No1 Jan. 1956

PAREZ, B.

Standardization in the Czechoslovak national economy. p. 129.

NORMALISACE. Praha. Vol. 3, no. 6, June 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

PAREZ, B.

Liability of state standards. p. 186.

NORMALISACE. Praha. Vol. 3, no. 9, Sept. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

PAREL, B.

Jan Bilek passed away. p. 207.

Vol. 4, no. 9, Sept. 1955
NORMALISACE
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

PAREZ, Bohumil

Chranene vodice. (Protected Conductors. 1st ed. illus., bibl, index, tables) Prague, SNTL, 1957. 331 p.

The book is a modification of author's work Moderni instalace plastovymi vodici (Modern Installation Using Conductors Protected by Coats) published in 1937. Parts were revised and other enlarged. The five chapters of the book deal with the system of conductors, their installation, and protection against dangerous contacts, and with the application of the system of protected conductors and aluminum conductors.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 31. 10 Sept 57. p. 668.

PAREZ, J.

AGRICULTURE

Periodical LESNICKY CASOPIS. Vol. 4, no. 4/5, 1958

NOVOTNY, M. ; PAREZ,J. The right application of statistical methods in forestry.p.330

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar. 1959, Uncl.

PAREZ, Jan, inz. CSc.

Use of the Schwappach growth tables (1902) for determining the volume of young spruce forests. Les cas 11 no.2:149-160 F '65.

1. Research Institute of Forestry and Game Keeping, Zbraslav-Strnady. Submitted May 25, 1964.

PAREZ, Jaroslav, inz.

Some problems in designing the compressed-air sections for electric power distribution stations. Energetika Cz 13 no.5:244-246 My '63.

1. Energoprojekt, Praha.

PAREZANOVIC, M.; MOKRANJAC, M.

Microchemical reaction for proof and approximate determination of gold. p. 1. Srpska akademija nauka. Odeljenje prirodno-matematickih nauka. GLAS. Beograd.

No. 216, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955.

PAREZANOVIC, Nedeljko, S.
Surname (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: Automation Department, Institute of Nuclear Sciences "Boris Kidrich"

Source: Belgrade-Vintcha, Bulletin of the Institute of Nuclear Sciences "Boris Kidrich", Vol 11, Mar 1961, pp 111-122.

Data: "Solution of Integral Equations on a Differential Analyzer by Fredholm's Method."

PAREZANOVICH, N.[Parezanovic]; PETRICH, J.[Petric](Belgrade)

A solution of the system of balance equations of gaseous combustion products by "Univac-60" digital-computing machine. In English. Zbornik rad Mat inst SAN 69:133-150 '60.
(KRAI 10:8)
(Univac computer) (Combustion) (Gases)
(Electronic digital computers)

PAREZANOVIC, Nedeljko, dr; RAJIC, Slavoljub, mat.

Arithmetical operations of multiplication and division in digital computers. Automatika 4 no.2:100-101 '63.

1. Institut "Mihailo Pupin", Beograd.

PAREZANOVIC, Nedeljko S.

Solving integral equations by the Fredholm method with the aid of a differential analyzer. Bul Inst Nucl 11:111-122 '61.

1. Institute of Nuclear Sciences "Boris Kidrich," Automation Department, Vinca.

PAREZANOVIC, P.D.

Detoxication of household gas; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:573-574 '64

1. Department for Technological Processing of Mineral Raw Materials of the Mining Institute, Belgrade.

PAREZANOVIC, Prvoslav, inz., asistent (Beograd, Sremska 9)

Content of hydrogen in hydrocarbons determined by the neutron and radioisotope radiations. Pt. 3. Tehnika Jug:Suppl.: Radioizotopi zrac 2 no.1:32-36 Ja '63.

1. Zavod za tehnolosku preradu mineralnih sirovina Rudarskog instituta, Beograd.

PAREZANOVIC, Prvoslav, inz., asistent (Beograd, Sremska 9)

Content of hydrogen in hydrocarbons determined by radioisotope and neutron radiations. Pt. 3. Tekhnika Jug 17 no.12:2251-2256 D '62.

1. Zavod za tehnolosku preradu mineralnih sirovina Rudarskog instituta, Beograd.

PAREZANOVIC, Prvoslav, inz.

Detoxication of town gas. Rudar glasnik 2:51-61 '63.

PAREZANOVIC, Prvoslav, inz., asistent (Beograd, Sremska 9)

Hydrogen content in hydrocarbons determined by radioisotopic and neutron radiation. Tehnika Jug 17 no.9:Suppl. Radioizotopi zrac 1 no.9:1663-1664c S '62.

1. Zavod za tehnolosku preradu mineralnih sirovina Rudarskog instituta, Beograd.

PAREZANOVIC, Prvoslav, inz., asistent (Beograd, Sremska broj 9)

Determination of hydrogen content in hydrocarbons with the aid of radioisotope and neutron radiation. Tehnika Jug 17 no.10: Suppl.: Radioizotopi zrac 1 no.10:1860-1866 0 '62.

1. Zavod za tehnolosku preradu mineralnih sirovina Rudarskog instituta, Beograd.

PAREZANOVIC, Prvoslav, ing.,Assistant. (Beograd, Sremska 9)

Measurement of thickness, density and level by radioisotopes. Tehnika Jug 17 no.3:432-439 '62.

1. Department for Technological Development of Mineral Raw Materials, Institute of Mines, Beograd.

P1A

6

Parezewski, A.

568.391 674 419.5

1123

P[illegible]wski, A. Albuminous Adhesives in the Playwood Industry.

"Kleje białkowe stosowane w przemyśle sklejkowym" Przemysł Drzewny No. 1 1951, pp. 4—6. No. 2, 1951, pp. 41—43, 9 figs

The use of albuminous adhesives in the plywood industry. Casein and [albu]minous adhesives and compounds of the two. The most effe[cti]ve recipes and methods of preparation. The main characteristics of [a good] adhesive: viscosity, longevity in storage, resistance to water and strength are discussed, together with the methods of testing [these] qualities. Proper conditions for binding processes, such as the [method] of applying glues on veneers, hydraulic pressure, tempera[t]ure of pressing and periods of pressure.

PAREZEWSKI, W.

85-58-3-19/26

AUTHOR: Parezewski, W., Docent

TITLE: Vertical Currents Aid Gliding (Vertikal'nyye potoki na sluzhbe planerizmu); II. Radiation Thermals (Termiki radiatsii)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 3, pp 20-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the second of a series of articles by a well-known Polish meteorologist, glider pilot, and a member of the staff of the State Hydrometeorological Institute in Warsaw. The author asserts that ascending thermal currents develop from the irregular heating of the lower layers of air. The difference in temperatures increases not only between rapidly and slowly heating layers, but also over thermally uniform surfaces. Thermal ascending currents of lower layers originate only where there is a sufficient temperature difference between warm air and the surrounding cold air. These currents rise rapidly when detached from the lower layers and upon reaching the condensation level they increase in strength. When

Card 1/5

cumuli formed from thermal currents expand to full capacity, vertical currents below them disappear. Thermal currents of low layers last only a short time. Some 50 percent last an average of from 8 to 12 minutes, 25 percent - approximately 20 minutes, the rest for either longer or shorter periods. Ascending currents are not continuous. In their upward movement vertical currents are weak at first and therefore of no use to glider pilots. The greater the distance from the surface of the earth, the stronger the ascending currents, which when joined with wider currents can be used in soaring flights. In thermal radiation ascending currents of sufficient strength are usually found no lower than 100 to 150 m above the earth's surface, occasionally at 50 m. The velocity of the rising air depends upon the degree of the temperature difference between the rising and the surrounding air. Cloud currents develop not only during the upward formation of a cumulus but also when a horizontal axis of rotation (rotor) forms within and below it. In radiation thermals horizontal rotating movements occur only under strongly developed cumuli. On days of

ascending currents, descending currents also occur, since rising air is replaced by an equal amount of decending air. Streams of decending currents are weaker between clouds than at the base of cumuli, a point to be borne in mind during soaring flights. On days when ascending currents are less intense, descending currents do not develop strength which precludes a sudden drop of a glider. In judging the possibility of flights in ascending currents, their velocity, frequency, and vertical radius must be correctly estimated. A proper flight in radiation thermals consists basically of two elements: the gain of altitude in thermal currents and the skillful passage from one thermal current to another. The glider should be directed toward a cloud with ragged edges and a darkly outlined base. At times the glider encounters ascending currents before reaching the base of the cloud or below its base. Thermal ascending currents are nevertheless frequently met in the absence of cumuli. In some cases, despite the large accumulation of cumuli, it is not possible to locate sufficiently strong vertical currents. The main factor of interest to the pilot at the beginning of the flight is the degree of instability of the air above the base

Vertical Currents Aid Gliding

of the cumulus. Cumuli of no more than 3 to 5 points are best for flights in radiation thermals because they develop above areas where ascending currents are most vigorous. In the absence of a cumulus, the pilot must be guided by the relief of the locality. When there is a relatively strong wind ascending thermal currents may be found above slowly heating terrain, i.e., moist pastures, swamps, etc. A prolonged flight calls for the greatest velocity and finding the strongest streams in the center of the thermal current. Upon finding the center of the current, the pilot rises in spirals to maximum altitude, then flied directly to the next ascending current. Thermal currents develop maximum intensity 3 to 5 hours after sunrise; they dissolve 2 to 3 hours before sunset. Their development is strictly associated with air temperature. Polish glider pilots achieved good results in following the above technique. Engineer Yerzy Popiel, one of the leading glider pilots in the country, flew 541.31 km on 20 July 1953 to a designated point, establishing a world record.

Card 4/5

Vertical Currents Aid Gliding

85-58-3-19/26

Tadeusz Gora, honorary Polish Master of Sports, one of the most experienced glider pilots and holder of many awards, is known for his unusually correct appraisal of meteorological conditions and changes in the air gained from a thorough study of meteorology, long training and numerous competitions. There are 6 drawings and 2 photographs of the two Polish glider pilots. To be continued.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

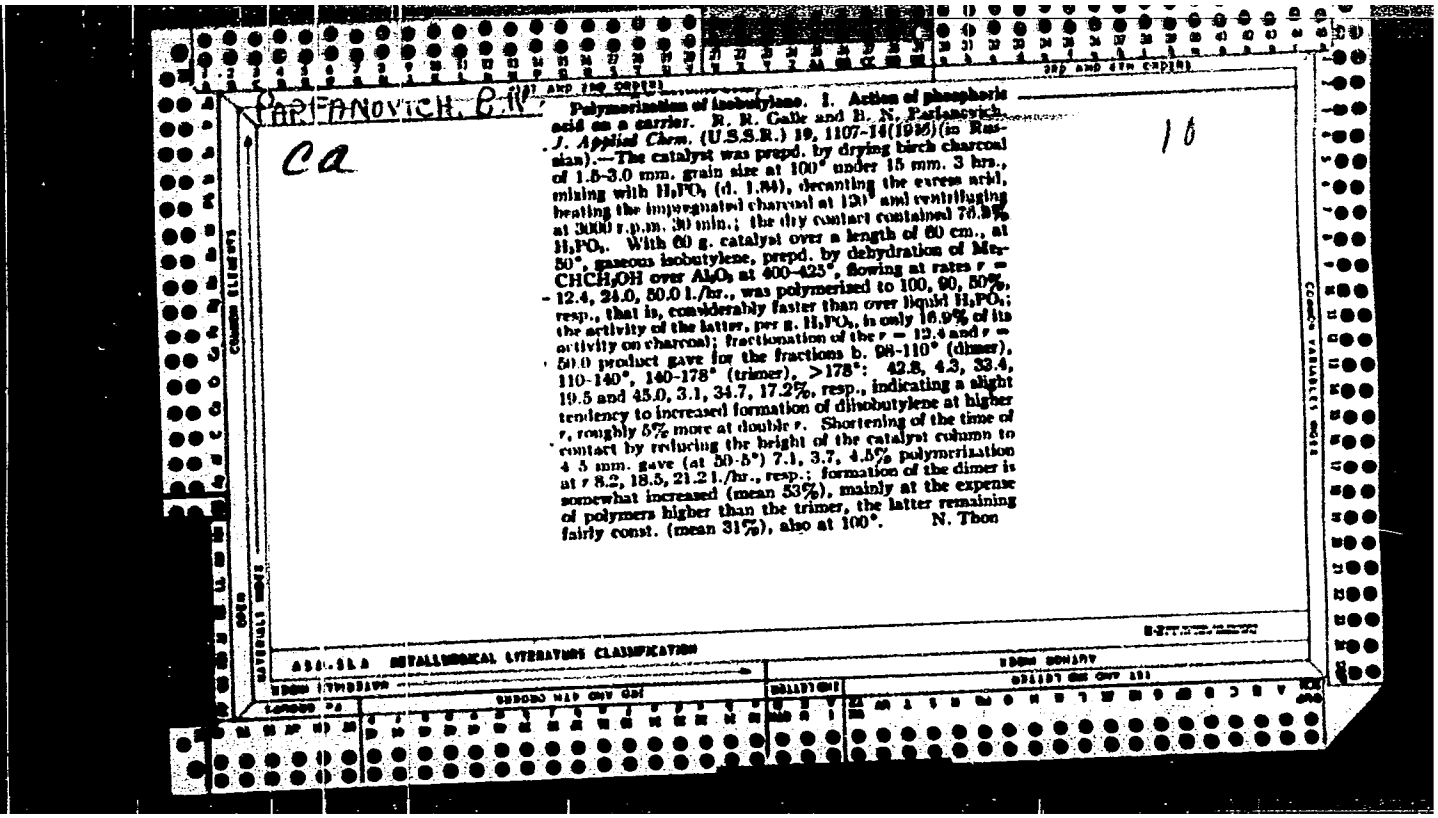
RASTIC, Jovan; PAREZONOVIC, Angelina

20 years of insulin therapy in a neuro-psychiatric clinic in Belgrade. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 88 no.2:149-155 F '60.

1. Neuropsihijatriska klinika medicinskog fakulteta univerziteta u Beogradu. Upravnik: prof. dr. Uros Jekic.
(SHOCK THERAPY INSULIN statist.)

MAGAZANIK, Girsh L'vovich; PARFANOV, A.F., red.

[Physical means of treating diseases at home] Fizicheskie sredstva lecheniia boleznei v domashnikh usloviiakh. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 70 p. (MIRA 18:2)

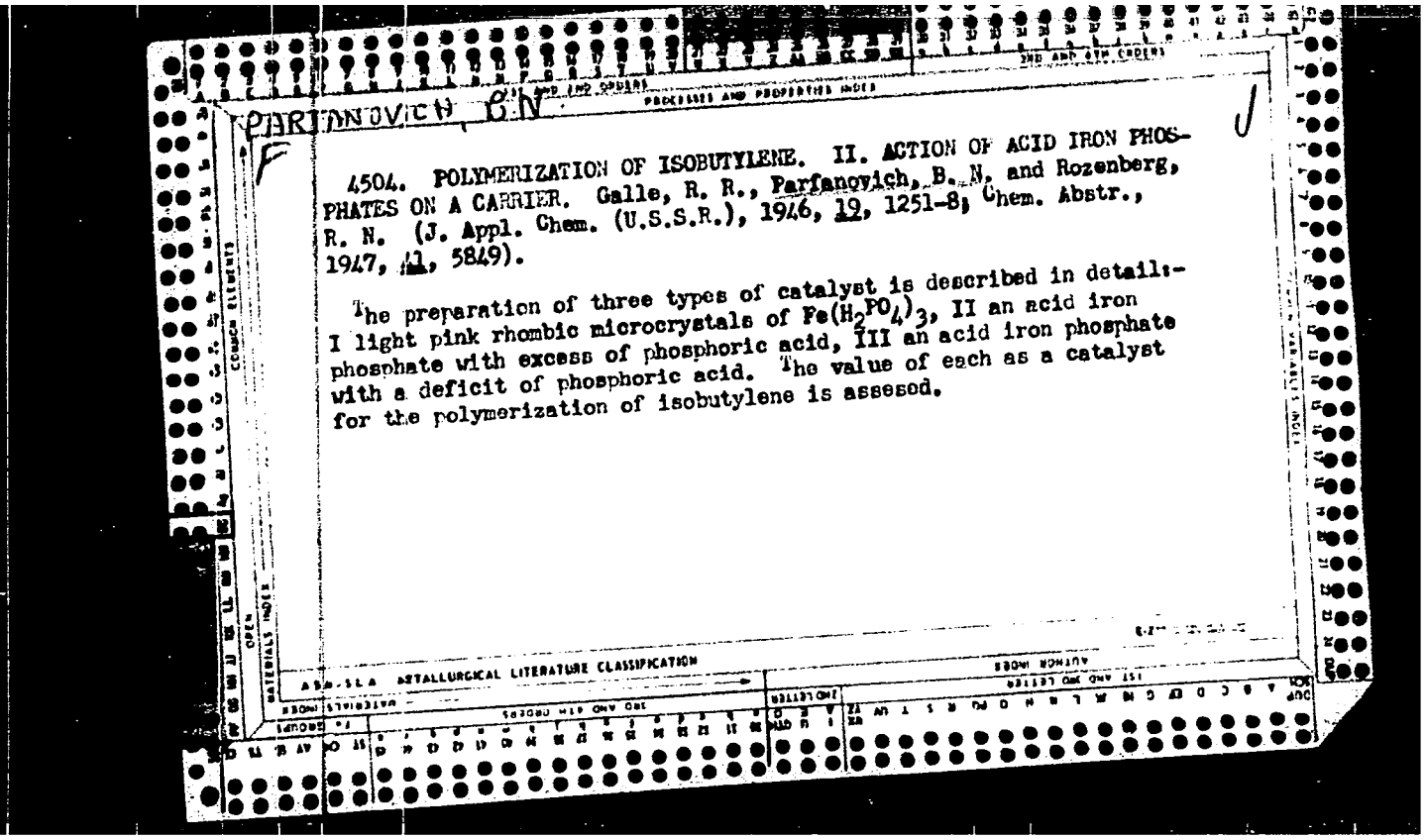


CAPTANOVICH, B.N.

Ca

10

Polymerization of isobutylene. I. Action of phosphoric acid on a carrier. R. R. Galle and B. N. Parlanovich. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 19, 1107-14(1946)(in Russian).—The catalyst was prepd. by drying birch charcoal of 1.5-3.0 mm. grain size at 100° under 15 mm. 3 hrs., mixing with H_3PO_4 (d. 1.84), decanting the excess acid, heating the impregnated charcoal at 120° and centrifuging at 3000 r.p.m. 30 min.; the dry contact contained 70.5% H_3PO_4. With 60 g. catalyst over a length of 60 cm., at 50°, gaseous isobutylene, prepd. by dehydration of Me_2CHCH_2OH over Al_2O_3 at 400-425°, flowing at rates r = 12.4, 24.0, 50.0 l./hr., was polymerized to 100, 90, 50%, resp., that is, considerably faster than over liquid H_3PO_4; the activity of the latter, per g. H_3PO_4, is only 16.9% of its activity on charcoal; fractionation of the r = 12.4 and r = 50.0 product gave for the fractions b. 98-110° (dimer), 110-140°, 140-178° (trimer), >178°: 42.8, 4.3, 33.4, 19.5 and 45.0, 3.1, 34.7, 17.2%, resp., indicating a slight tendency to increased formation of diisobutylene at higher r, roughly 5% more at double r. Shortening of the time of contact by reducing the height of the catalyst column to 4.5 mm. gave (at 50-5°) 7.1, 3.7, 4.5% polymerization at r 8.2, 18.5, 21.2 l./hr., resp.; formation of the dimer is somewhat increased (mean 53%), mainly at the expense of polymers higher than the trimer, the latter remaining fairly const. (mean 31%), also at 100°. N. Thon



PARFANOVICH, B.N.

4504. POLYMERIZATION OF ISOBUTYLENE. II. ACTION OF ACID IRON PHOSPHATES ON A CARRIER. Galle, R. R., Parfanovich, B. N. and Rozenberg, R. N. (J. Appl. Chem. (U.S.S.R.), 1946, 19, 1251-8; Chem. Abstr., 1947, 41, 5849).

The preparation of three types of catalyst is described in detail:- I light pink rhombic microcrystals of $Fe(H_2PO_4)_3$, II an acid iron phosphate with excess of phosphoric acid, III an acid iron phosphate with a deficit of phosphoric acid. The value of each as a catalyst for the polymerization of isobutylene is assesed.

BESSNONOV, A.I.; VITUSHKIN, N.I.; GLAZUNOV, P.Ya.; KARAPETYAN, Sh.A.; PARFANOVICH, B.N.; RYABCHIKOVA, G.G.; YAKUBOVICH, A.A.

Unit for radiation gas-phase graft polymerization. Plast. massy no.5:3-4 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

S/263/62/000/007/009/014
I007/I207

AUTHORS: Deryagin, B. V., Zakhavayeva, N. N., Talayev, M. V., Parfanovich, B. N. and Makarova, E. V.

TITLE: Metal device for determining the specific surface of powder and porous bodies

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. Ismeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 7, 1962, 26-27, abstract 32.7.175. Collection "Issled. v obl. poverkhnostn. sil". M., AS USSR, 1961, 190-196

TEXT: The 'IFKh SSSR' has designed a device for determining the specific surface of porous bodies, working on the principle of filtration of highly rarified gas under molecular flow conditions. The filtration theory developed by B. V. Deryagin made it possible to derive the formula for determining the specific surface S_0 in m^2/g:

$$S_0 = k \frac{\delta^2 h_d}{h_r \cdot F}$$

where k = the constant of the device; δ = degree of porosity; h_d = pressure drop within the sample; h_r = rheometer readings; F = mass of sample, in g. The device comprises a capillary-type rheometer, a pressure-difference gage, a vacuum chamber for the boat, with a porous baffle plate and a sealing cover and fittings

Card 1/2

(cocks and pipes). All components, except the capillary tube, the reading tubes and the vacuum gage, are made of steel or brass. Prior to the determination, the device is completely sealed up, and then the rheometer capillary tube is graduated; a weighed powder sample is introduced in uniform layers in the boat and compacted by means of a special press. The height of the powder layer is measured by means of a vernier gage; the boat then is put into the chamber where a vacuum of the order of 10^{-1} to 10^{-2} mm Hg is produced. An air stream is blown through the sample at a definite flowrate h_r. The pressure drop h_d is then measured. The device (weighing 8 kg) is extremely sturdy and may be used in a wide field of measurements (of carbon black, sugar, lacquers, sintered carbide production, etc). The accuracy of measurements is about 5%. Duration of a single determination is 20 min There are 6 figures and 8 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

S/081/62/000/006/042/117
B101/B110

1. 1600

AUTHORS: Deryagin, B. V., Zakhavayeva, N. N., Talayev, M. V., Parfanovich, B. N., Makarova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Metallic device for determining the specific surface of powdery and porous substances

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 162, abstract 6Ye72 (Sb. "Issled. v obl. poverkhnostn. sil". M., AN SSSR, 1961, 190 - 196)

TEXT: A metallic device is described with which the pressure drop and the filtering rate of a rarefied gas can be measured on its steady flow through a cylindrical vacuum vessel into which the sample is pressed. On the basis of the measured data, porosity, specific surface, and particle size are calculated. The measurement accuracy of the specific surface of samples with a dispersity between 10^{-6} and 10^{-2} cm is 3 - 5 %. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

PARFANOVICH, B.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5590

Konferentsiya po poverkhnostnym silam. Moscow, 1960.

Issledovaniya v oblasti poverkhnostnykh sil; sbornik dokladov na konferentsii po poverkhnostnym silam, aprel' 1960 g. (Studies in the Field of Surface Forces; Collection of Reports of the Conference on Surface Forces, Held in April 1960) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961. 231 p. Errata printed on the inside of back cover. 2500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: B. V. Deryagin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Editorial Board: N. N. Zakhavayeva, N. A. Krotova, M. M. Kusakov, S. V. Nerpin, P. S. Prokhorov, M. V. Talayev and G. I. Fuks; Ed. of Publishing House: A. L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: Yu. V. Rylina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physical chemists.

Card 1/8

Studies in the Field of Surface Forces (Cont.) SOV/5590

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 25 articles in physical chemistry on problems of surface phenomena investigated at or in association with the Laboratory of Surface Phenomena of the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The first article provides a detailed chronological account of the Laboratory's work from the day of its establishment in 1935 to the present time. The remaining articles discuss general surface force problems, polymer adhesion, surface forces in thin liquid layers, surface phenomena in dispersed systems, and surface forces in aerosols. Names of scientists who have been or are now associated with the Laboratory of Surface Phenomena are listed with references to their past and present associations. Each article is accompanied by references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Zakhavayeva, N. N. Twenty-Five Years of the Laboratory of Surface Phenomena of the IFKhAN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR) 3

Adhesion Process in Platinum Threads 143

IV. SURFACE PHENOMENA IN DISPERSION SYSTEMS

Volarovich, M. P., and N. V. Churayev. Investigation of Processes of Moisture Movement in Peat By the Radioactive-Isotope Method 149

Nerpin, S. V., and B. V. Deryagin. Surface Phenomena in Soil Mechanics 156

Glazman, Yu. M. Theory of the Coagulation of Lyophobic Sols By Means of Electrolyte Mixtures 166

Deryagin, B. V., N. N. Zakhavayeva, and A. M. Lopatina. Investigating the Filtration of Electrolyte Solutions in High-Dispersion Powders 175

Kudryavtseva, N. M., and B. V. Deryagin. Investigating the Slow Coagulation of Hydrosols With a Flow Ultramicroscope 183

Studies in the Field of Surface Forces (Cont.) SOV/5590

Talayev, M. V., B. V. Deryagin, and N. N. Zakhavayeva. Experimental Study of the Filtration of Rarefied Air Through Porous Bodies in a Transitional Area of Pressures 187

Deryagin, B. V., N. N. Zakhavayeva, M. V. Talayev, B. N. Parfanovich, and Ye. V. Makarova. Metallic Device for Determining the Specific Surface of Powdered and Porous Bodies 190

V. SURFACE FORCES IN AEROSOLS

Deryagin, B. V., S. P. Bakanov, S. S. Dukhin, and G. A. Batova. Diffusiophoresis of Aerosol Particles 197

Bakanov, S. P., and B. V. Deryagin. Behavior of a Small Aerosol Particle in a Nonuniformly Heated Mixture of Gases 202

Strozhilova, A. I. Differential Counter of Condensation Nuclei 209

ACCESSION NR: AP4043824 S/0303/64/000/004/0062/0064

AUTHOR: Deryagin, B. V., Toporov, Yu. P., Tomfel'd, I. N., Aleynikova, I. N., Parfanovich, B. N.

TITLE: Compressed air adhesion gauge

SOURCE: Lakokrasochny*ye materialy* i ikh primeneniye, no. 4, 1964, 62-64

TOPIC TAGS: organic coating, film adhesion, powder deposit adhesion, organic film adhesion, compressed air adhesion gauge, adhesion gauge design, adhesion gauge

ABSTRACT: The report describes a compressed air adhesion gauge based on the principles of the May, Smith and Snow (Nature, 179, 494, 1957) method, designed by the authors to measure adhesion of organic film and powder deposit coatings to solid surfaces. The instrument consists of a high-pressure chamber (receiver, 0-150 atm) and a low-pressure chamber (thick-walled barrel, inside diameter = 22.4 mm), separated by a suitable membrane. A cylindrical projectile is propelled by compressed air when the membrane is pierced and impacts on a disk of high-strength heat treated steel. The resultant inertia produces separation of an organic coating deposited on the projectile face (target has center aperture with diam. = 15 mm) or a powder coating deposited on the external surface of the target (solid disk). Described modifications allow tests in air,

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043824

vacuum or any gas medium. Adhesion strength is determined as the minimal velocity of a projectile which results in separation of the coating. Orig. art. has: 2 illustrations.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, MT NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

KRO[illegible]V, M.[illegible]; TOPOROV, Yu.[illegible]; [illegible]ARFANOVICH, B.M.

[illegible] for adhesion, fr[illegible]tion a[illegible] [illegible]chanical testing [illegible] [illegible]ymer [illegible]lms. Plast.massy [illegible]-58 [illegible]. (MIRA [illegible])

PARFANOVICH, B.V.; GNEDIN, I.I.; YEROFEYEV, D.I.

Self-baking electrode suspension systems. TSvet. met. 34 no.1: 48-52 Ja '61. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy allyuminiyevo-magniyevyy institut i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut "Gipronikel'".

EWP(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(e) Po-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7/Pu-4/Pab-10/Peb-2 WW/
GG/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5012099 UR/0191/65/000/005/0003/0004

AUTHOR: Dessonov, A. I.; Vitushkin, N. I.; Glazunov, P. Ya.; Karapetyan, Sh. A.; Parfanovich, B. N.; Ryabchikova, G. G.; Yakubovich, A. A.

TITLE: Unit for gas-phase radiation-induced graft polymerization

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 5, 1965, 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: graft polymerization, gas phase graft polymerization, radiation induced graft polymerization

ABSTRACT: A pilot-plant unit has been built for producing various graft polymerization products (combining the advantages of the constituents) by the technique of gas-phase radiation-induced graft polymerization in quantities sufficient for technical testing. The unit is suitable for grafting polymer molecules to the surface of mineral powders and synthetic and mineral fibers, fabrics, and films by irradiating them with fast electrons in an atmosphere of gaseous monomer and inert gas. The unit is designed to operate either 1) with monomers whose boiling point is above room temperature (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) or 2) with monomers which are normally gaseous. In the

Card 1/4

L 44135-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012099

4

first case, to prevent monomer vapor condenstion in the reactor and the pipe, the liquid monomer temperature in the feed tank is always maintained 30—50° below the working gas temperature. In the second case, the gaseous monomer is fed directly from a pressure cylinder. Two reactor types are available: one specifically designed for fibers, films, and fabrics, and the other, for powders. The experimental results shown in Table 1 of the Enclosure were in good agreement with results obtained in glass ampuls, indicating the feasibility and expediency of the scale-up of this process to full-scale plant equipment. The authors express their appreciation to B. L. Tsetlin for participating in the discussion of the project and for valuable advice during startup, and to N. V. Mikhaylov, L. G. Tokareva, and Ye. V. Yegorov for valuable advice on design problems. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: OC, OC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3246

Card 2/4

L 44135-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012099 ENCLOSURE: 01

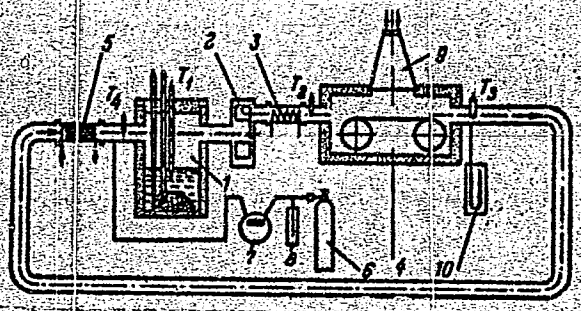


Fig. 1. Gas-phase radiation-induced graft polymerization pilot-plant unit

1 - Feed tank; 2 - circulating fan; 3 - heater; 4 - reactor; 5 - cooler; 6 - nitrogen cylinder; 7 - gas meter; 8 - manostat; 9 - protective shield; 10 - manometer; T_1—T_4 - thermocouples.

Card 3/4

L 44135-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012099 ENCLOSURE: 02

Table 1. Experimental results for gas-phase radiation-induced graft polymerization in a pilot-plant unit

System studied		Experimental conditions					Am't of graft polymer formed, %
Substrate	Monomer	Current density, μamp/cm²	Dose, Mrad	Reaction temp., °C	Feed tank temp., °C	Vapor pressure, mm. Hg	
Capron* fabric	acrylonitrile	0.1	11	75	43	240	17
same	α-divylpyridine	0.1	10	95	65	50	34
Lavsan** fabric	acrylonitrile	0.1	7	75	43	240	5
SiO_2	styrene	0.1	30	120	65	50	10

*[Polycaprolactum]
**[Poly(ethylene terephthalate)]

Card 4/4

L 2463-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP4046902 S/0191/64/000/010/0056/0058

AUTHOR: Kiotova, N. A.; Toporov, Yu. P.; Parfanovich, B. N.

TITLE: Apparatus for adhesion, mechanical and friction tests on polymer films

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 10, 1964, 56-58

TOPIC TAGS: polymer adhesion, polymer strength, polymer friction, polymer film, film testing / APO tester

ABSTRACT: The construction of the APO testing machine commonly used for testing the mechanical properties of polymer films and laminates at different speeds was modernized. With the APO-2 machine described in this paper, in addition to the adhesion and mechanical strength of films, their frictional properties can also be tested simultaneously. A general schematic view of the APO-2 apparatus is given, with a detailed description of its construction and use. The number of revolutions of the cam gear can vary between 0.5 and 2800 per minute. The 1-kw motor ensures a breaking stress of up to 10 kg at the maximum speed of the cam gear. Experiments with this apparatus can be carried out at both constant and intermittent speeds. The adhesion can be measured not only on cylindrical surfaces, but on flat samples also. The apparatus can be used for peeling (delamina-

Card 1/2

tion) tests under dynamic conditions, which is of great scientific interest. The type of failure (adhesion, cohesion or mixed) depends to a great extent on the speed of the mechanical stress application. The experimental data obtained with this machine can be compared directly with the adhesion characteristics obtained under similar conditions and, in principle, the effect of the mechanical properties of the films on the type of peeling from the support can be established. The apparatus permits the stress-strain curves to be plotted at different rates of deformation. The elasticity modulus of films of different materials and their variation with the deformation rate can be determined by analysis of the recorded oscillograms. The main difference between the APO-2 apparatus and the APO-1 is its possible use without readjustment for the study of the static and kinetic friction of different materials over a wide range of relative slip rates. The test sample is a thin plate made of the test material or covered by it. The stress range is 0.15 kg. The friction during the periodic contact of bearing or friction surfaces can be determined under constant load. By this method, the abrasive strength of protective coatings can be tested in a simple manner. Regardless of certain insignificant inconveniences found during the operation of the apparatus, this device is especially useful for many tests on film materials.

DESYATNIKOV, O.G.; DUNAYEV, D.V.; YEVSEYEV, [illegible]; IVANOV, I.N.; MARKOV, G.S.; PARFANOVICH, B.V.; CHERNIN, V.N.; KHODYKO, A.D.

Concerning V.M. Chel'tsov and I.D. TSaregorodtsev's article "Vacuum furnaces for the silicothermal method of obtaining magnesium." TSvet. met. 35 no.7:92 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Magnesium--Metallurgy)
(Chel'tsov, V.M) (TSaregorodtsev, I.D.)